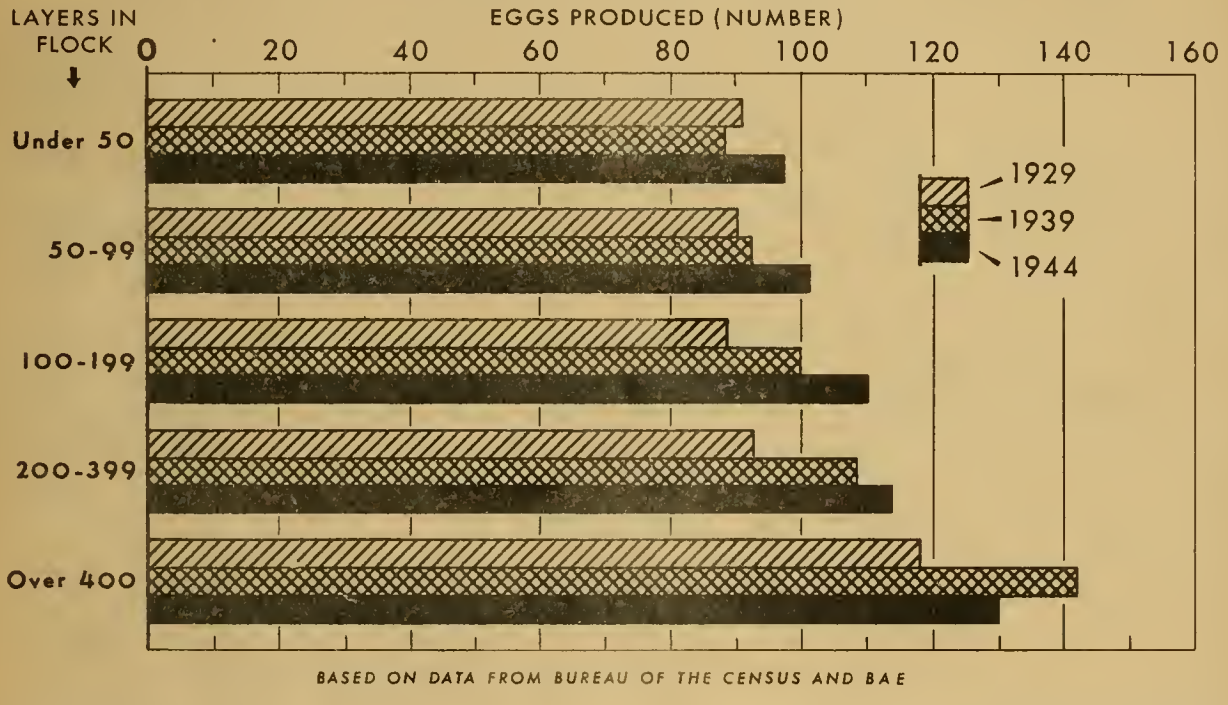
FOR RELEASE
APR. 1, A. M.

THE Poultry and Egg SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PES-134 BAE MARCH 1949

NUMBER OF EGGS PRODUCED ANNUALLY PER POTENTIAL LAYER JAN. 1, BY SIZE OF FLOCK, 1929, 1939, AND 1944



BASED ON DATA FROM BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND BAE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47138-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The number of eggs produced annually per potential layer January 1 increases with flock size. In 1944, output per bird varied from 97 eggs in flocks of under 50 birds to 130 eggs in flocks of over 400 birds. In 1929, the range was from 91 eggs in the smallest flocks to 118 eggs in the larger units. From 1929 to 1944, laying flocks of 400 birds or over increased from 13.3 to 20.7 percent of all flocks. A substantial part of the increase in average rate of lay per bird--from 94 eggs in 1929 to 112 in 1944--is due to the shift to larger-sized flocks where birds are more likely to be commercially managed.

The Poultry and Egg Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	Month	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Comments
Eggs						
Farm production	Mil. doz.	Feb.	343.1	392.2	401.2	2 percent above last year.
Average number of layers on farms	Million	do.	372.3	378.7	367.1	3 percent below last year.
Rate of lay per hen	Number	do.	10.9	12.4	13.1	6 percent above last year.
Apparent civilian per capita disappearance	do.	Jan.	27.2	32.9	34.2	Running slightly higher than year ago.
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	do.	---	10.7	3.4	
Dried egg production	do.	do.	---	0.6	2.4	
Prices received by farmers	Ct. per doz.	Feb.	27.1	45.0	41.8	Drop of 5.3 cents from January 15.
Prices received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Percent	do	89	92	87	
Retail price (BAE)	Ct. per doz.	Jan.	41.8	68.8	67.2	
Egg-feed ratio	Lb. feed	Feb.	11.6	9.9	12.2	
Stocks: 1/						
Shell	1,000 cases	do.	664	374	148	Out-movement continued into early March.
Frozen	do.	do.	1,926	3,218	1,567	Less than half year ago.
Dried	Mil. lb.	do.	---	27.6	26.3	Down 5 percent from last year.
Chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries	Million	do.	102.0	97.9	144.2	Indicates early hatch for replacement.
Chicks placed in 7 broiler areas	do.	do.	---	17.3	25.9	Marketings will continue heavy through May.
Farm price of poultry ration	Dollars	do.	2.33	4.55	3.44	
Poultry						
Prices received by farmers for chickens	Ct. per lb.	Feb.	18.3	26.0	29.5	Drop of 1.2 cents from January 15.
Prices received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Percent	do.	109	92	106	
Retail price of chickens (BAE)	Ct. per lb.	Jan.	37.2	56.9	59.4	
Prices received by farmers for turkeys	do.	Feb.	24.0	37.3	44.1	Have declined 7.5 cents since Dec. 15.
Stocks: 1/						
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	do.	122.0	192.4	80.9	Lowest since 1943.
Turkeys	do.	do.	63.1	70.0	50.6	Lowest since 1944.
Chicken-feed ratio	Lb. feed	do.	8.4	5.7	8.6	
Turkey-feed ratio	do.	do.	10.3	8.2	12.8	
Receipts of poultry at Central Western Primary Markets, per plant	1,000 lb.	do.	7.2	8.8	10.0	

1/ End of the month.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by Outlook and Situation Board March 22,1949

SUMMARY

A 6 percent increase in the February rate of lay over a year ago more than offset the 3 percent fewer layers on farms. As a result, farm egg production for the month, at 4,815 million eggs, was 2 percent larger than in February 1948. Thus, 1949 egg production exceeded 1948 levels for the second consecutive month. Production during the first half of the year is likely to be at least as large as for the same period of 1948. Storage demand to date has been negligible and in-movement probably will not be smaller than in 1948.

Prices received by farmers for eggs, chickens, and turkeys declined substantially more from January 15 to February 15 than a year ago. The drop in farm egg prices was no greater than in several earlier years, but the cents-per-pound decline during the month on chickens was the largest on record. Turkey prices also were down significantly. The apparent weakness in poultry markets probably reflects the record broiler supplies and lower red meat prices. With continued heavy marketings of broilers and earlier volume sales of young farm chickens and hens, total chicken supplies probably will be well above 1948 levels early in the second half of the year.

Sales of farm chickens in 1948 totaled 1,770 million pounds, 18 percent below 1947. Sales of farm chickens are likely to total larger this year than in 1948 because of the expected increase in numbers of farm chickens raised and also because there were more old hens in the January 1 flock.

An early hatch for flock replacement purposes and a continued strong demand for chicks for commercial broiler production were reflected in the February 1949 output by commercial hatcheries of 144 million chicks. A relatively large March hatch is in prospect and bookings of chicks for April delivery are substantially larger than last year.

An important factor in the increasing rate of lay since 1929 is the trend toward larger flock size. Poultry flocks of over 400 birds increased from 13.3 to 20.7 percent of all flocks between 1929 and 1944. By the latter year, output per bird on the basis of potential layers January 1 varied from 97 eggs in flocks of under 50 to 130 eggs in flocks of over 400 birds.

In 1949, United States egg exports are likely to be smaller than in 1948, and imports about the same. Poultry imports in 1949 are expected to be smaller and exports about the same as in 1948.

Year around commercial broiler production has reduced the need for storing smaller young chickens and broilers now account for a substantially smaller percentage of total cold-storage holdings of hens and chickens than formerly. Consumers now get one-fourth to one-third by weight of their chicken supplies from commercially produced broilers.

Farm Egg Production Above 1948 for Second Consecutive Month

Despite the fact that there were 3 percent fewer layers on farms in February 1949 as compared with a year earlier, farm egg production, at 4,815 million eggs, was 2 percent larger than in February 1948. This was due to an increase of 6 percent in the February rate of lay -- 12.4 in February last year compared to 13.1 this February.

The egg-feed price ratio was considerably more favorable than a year earlier and culling of laying flocks was lighter in February than a year earlier but above average. Numbers of layers on March 1 were 8.3 million fewer than on February 1, compared with a reduction of about 12.7 million last year, and an average of about 7 million layers.

Farm egg production in both January and February was larger than last year, and aggregate output for the two months was 4 percent larger than for January-February 1948 and 23 percent above average for the period. It is probable that production for the first half of 1949 will total at least as large as for the same period of 1948. Output during the peak production months of March, April, and May may not be much different from those months last year because the rate of lay in those months is not likely to be as much higher than a year earlier as it was in January and February or as it is likely to be in later months. The rate of culling during the first half of the year is likely to continue lighter than in the same period of 1948.

Egg and Poultry Prices Decline More Than Last Year From January to February

The price received by farmers for eggs declined 5.3 cents per dozen during the month ending February 15. At 41.8 cents, the farm price was 3.2 cents lower than a year earlier. While the drop in price was much greater than for 1947 or 1948, it was not much different from that in some earlier years.

Although egg prices declined with seasonally larger production, 4,000 cases of shell eggs moved out of cold storage between February 1 and March 1, bringing stocks to 148,000 cases. Last year, there was an into-storage movement during February of 105,000 cases, and stocks on March 1 were 374,000 cases. Commercial holdings of frozen eggs on March 1, 1949 totaled 46.3 million pounds, 27 percent below a year earlier and somewhat below February 1. Dried egg held in storage totaled 26.3 million pounds, 5 percent less than on March 1, 1948, but slightly above February 1. Most of the dried egg stocks were Government-owned.

Although commercial cold-storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs on March 1 were already substantially under the seasonal low points of early 1948, the out-of-storage movement continued into March. Storage

demand to date has been negligible. There has been much uncertainty in the trade regarding the future levels of commodity prices. Egg futures quotations in recent weeks have remained close to spot market levels and have offered little opportunity for hedging on eggs stored.

Egg production next fall is likely to be somewhat above 1948 levels owing to the larger number of farm chickens being raised this year and the probability of further increases in the rate of lay. Meanwhile, with egg production at present only slightly above 1948, the Department of Agriculture is buying steadily under its price support purchase program. Through March 23, the equivalent of 75 million dozens had been acquired as dried egg. Last year no purchases were made until May. While storage demand may become more active later this spring as storers attempt to cover actual commitments for fall delivery, it is likely that the total volume of shell and frozen eggs stored will be below last year.

The much smaller into-storage movement that now appears likely for this year reflects the trade expectations that fall prices will not be sufficiently high to warrant storage speculation, a view supported by the unfavorable outcome of the 1948 storage deal on both shell and frozen eggs. Also, a factor is the trend toward larger fall and winter egg production which tends to reduce spring-fall fluctuations.

Farm chicken prices in mid-February, at 29.5 cents per pound, were 1.2 cents lower than a month-earlier but still 3.5 cents higher than a year earlier. Nevertheless, the cents-per-pound decline from January 15 to February 15 was the largest on record for that month. This probably reflects to a considerable extent the increasing production of commercial broilers during the winter months. Poultry supplies during this period are relatively larger than they used to be when storage stocks were the major source. Weaknesses at this time of the year in prices received by farmers for chickens, principally hens indicate the high degree of competition between the various market classes and the increased importance of commercial broilers in the poultry meat supply.

Both storage stocks and current marketings of hens and heavier chickens are below a year ago, but broiler supplies are considerably larger. Cold-storage holdings of poultry other than turkeys and ducks on March 1, 1949 amounted to 80 million pounds, only 43 percent as large as a year ago. Stocks of hens were down 63 percent, roasters off 64 percent, fryers down 44 percent, and broilers off 13 percent from last March 1. In past years, between January 15 and February 15 when farm chicken supplies were reduced, prices usually strengthened.

Turkey prices declined 5.2 cents per pound between January 15 and February 15. At 44.1 cents per pound, however, the price received by farmers was still the highest on record for the month. Since December 15, farm turkey prices have dropped 7.5 cents per pound. While turkeys other than breeder hens on farms January 1 numbered 1.8 millions as compared to 1.7 a year earlier, cold storage holdings of 50 million pounds were 28 percent smaller than a year earlier. When supplies were reduced, in previous years, prices showed little disposition to weaken significantly at this season of the year. This year's price behavior probably reflects to some degree lower red meat prices and larger broiler marketings.

Farm Chicken Sales in 1949 Likely to Total Larger Than in 1948

Sales of chickens from farms in 1948 totaled 1,770 million pounds live weight compared with 2,154 million pounds in 1947, a decrease of 18 percent. Sales of young chickens were off 31 percent and sales of mature chickens down 5 percent. Of the total number sold in 1948, about half were young chickens and about half hens and roosters. In 1947, the proportions of numbers of young and mature chickens sold were 52 and 48 percent, respectively.

Marketings of mature chickens during any calendar year come almost entirely from the potential laying flock on hand at the beginning of the year and from males saved for breeding purposes. Marketings of young chickens, however, are mostly from farm chickens raised during the calendar year plus small quantities carried over from the previous year. High degrees of relationship exist between sales of mature farm chickens and potential layers January 1, and between young farm chickens sold and farm chickens raised when inventory changes are included.

Table 1.- Sale of chickens from farms 1/

Year	Percent of total pounds sold during the year											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1943	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.5	6.3	9.0	11.1	11.9	13.9	13.6	11.3	7.9
1944	4.6	3.5	4.5	5.1	7.3	9.6	10.5	12.1	12.8	13.4	9.8	6.8
1945	3.9	3.3	3.7	4.6	6.6	8.4	10.6	12.4	14.0	15.0	10.3	7.2
1946	4.7	3.9	4.1	5.7	8.0	9.2	11.3	12.5	13.9	13.1	7.9	5.7
1947	3.6	3.2	3.9	5.0	7.0	8.3	10.8	12.8	13.7	14.6	10.5	6.6
1948	4.1	3.3	4.1	5.1	7.2	9.0	10.5	12.6	14.5	12.9	9.7	7.0

1/ Excluding commercial broilers.

At the beginning of 1949, potential layers on farms numbered 413.2 million, 3 percent less than the 426.5 million on hand January 1, 1948. Chickens other than hens and pullets (including mature male birds) numbered 35.7 million on January 1, 1949, 2 percent more than a year earlier. The decline in potential layers was less percentagewise then the 5 percent decline in sales of mature chickens. Producers held over a somewhat larger number and proportion of old hens in 1949, as indicated by the 144.9 millions of hens on farms January 1, 1949, 8 percent more than on January 1, 1948.

Likewise, while farmers raised 14 percent fewer chickens in 1948 than in 1947, they retained a larger-than-usual proportion of the pullets raised in 1948. As a result, young chicken sales were off 31 percent and pullets on farms January 1, 1949, at 268.3 millions, were only 6 percent fewer than a year earlier. A corollary of operations of this sort is that as the trend toward greater and greater proportions of pullet chicks continues, the proportion of birds going to market from total farm chickens raised will decline.

In 1949, the situation relative to farm chicken sales is likely to be somewhat the reverse of that in 1948. Having carried over relatively more old hens, producers are likely to begin heavy liquidation of these birds as soon as new pullets mature. Also, with a larger number of farm chichens being raised this year pullets will be more plentiful by fall, and there will be less reason to carry over old hens into 1950. Accordingly, sales of mature chickens during 1949 are likely to total at least as large as in 1948. Sales of young chickens, on the basis of increased numbers raised, are likely to be somewhat larger in 1949.

The seasonal distribution of sales of chickens from farms in 1948 varied somewhat from the 1947 pattern. Marketings were heavier percentage-wise during the first half of the year than in 1947, and lighter during the last half of the year. Sales during the 4 months of heaviest marketings, July through October, made up 50.5 percent of the year's total, compared with 51.9 percent in 1947. During the first 4 months of 1948, the season of lightest marketings, sales of chickens amounted to 16.6 percent of the year's poundage, compared with 15.7 percent in 1947

In 1949, sales during the first few months of the year may be relatively less than in 1948, but during the heavy marketing period in the fall are likely to be greater. However, despite currently lower marketings of farm chickens and reduced storage stocks, increased marketings of commercial broilers may almost offset smaller farm chicken marketings in the first half-year.

February Chick Hatch 47 Percent Larger Than Last Year

Following the record 80.9 million chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries in January, an increase of 54 percent above last year, the February 1949 hatch of 144 million chicks was 47 percent above last February. The 1949 hatch for flock replacement began earlier, and probably will be larger in total than in 1948. With more favorable egg-feed and chicken-feed price ratios than a year ago, the demand for chicks for commercial broiler production and for general farm flock replacement is currently strong. A relatively large March hatch is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on March 1 was 27 percent larger than a year earlier. The number of chicks booked on March 1 for April delivery was 33 percent larger than the number booked a year ago.

Placements of chicks in 7 commercial broiler areas continued well above last year through mid-March. Total placements in these 7 areas in February numbered 25.9 million chicks, 50 percent more than in February 1948. This together with placements and eggs in incubators through mid-March, indicates that marketings of broilers will continue heavy, at least through June. Present indications are that heavy broiler marketings will continue into the second half of 1949. Volume marketings of young farm chickens and liquidation of old hen flocks are likely to begin earlier this year. As a result, total chicken supplies probably will be well above 1948 levels early in the second half of the year.

Increased Number of Larger Flocks an Important Factor in Increased Rate of Lay Per Bird

The number of eggs produced annually per potential layer January 1 reached record levels in all regions in 1947, and was still larger in 1948 in each region except the North Atlantic States. Between 1929 and 1948, the United States average rate of lay rose from 94 eggs to 129 eggs, an increase of 37 percent. By regions, the percentage increases over the 18-year period were as follows: North Atlantic, 31 percent; East North Central, 42 percent; West North Central, 51 percent; South Atlantic, 27 percent; South Central, 27 percent; and Western, 22 percent.

In all regions and for the United States as a whole, the rate of lay per bird increased about as much between 1944 and 1948 as it had in the 15 years between 1929 and 1944. Increases between 1929 and 1939 accounted for the greater part of the 15-year rise in the North Atlantic region. In other areas, and for the United States as a whole, 1939 levels were about half way between 1929 and 1944 levels. It is apparent, therefore, that the increase in the rate of lay has become progressively greater over time, and that significant changes in this respect have taken place in the industry in the last few years.

Previous comparisons have discussed the relationship of the percentage of pullets in laying flocks January 1 (January 1949 Poultry and Egg Situation) to the increasing rates of lay and the effect of some of these changes on the regional distribution of the Nation's farm egg production (October 1948 Poultry and Egg Situation). Most of the increase in the rate of lay, of course, results from progress in breeding and in flock management. One of the factors which appears to have been an important influence is the shift toward larger laying flocks. Managers of large flocks are more likely to apply newer technological improvements, and egg production per bird in these flocks accordingly is likely to be higher than in smaller flocks.

Between 1929 and 1944, United States poultry flocks of 400 birds or over increased from 13.3 to 20.7 percent of all flocks. During the same period, the percentage of flocks of 400 birds or over increased from 30 percent to 61 percent in the North Atlantic region, from slightly under 10 percent to slightly above 10 percent in the East and West North Central regions, from about 11 to 14 percent in the South Atlantic region, and from about 4 to 6 percent in the South Central region. Western flocks of over 400 birds remained at about half of all flocks in the region.

In the United States as a whole and in all regions except the North Atlantic absolute numbers of potential layers on January 1, were smaller in 1939 than in 1929 and larger by 1944 than in 1929. In the North Atlantic region, numbers were successively larger in 1929, 1939, and in 1944.

There is considerable variation by regions in the extent of the shift toward larger flocks and in its precise effect on the rate of lay. For example, in the North Atlantic region, the percentages of layers in flocks from under 50 to 200-399 all declined between 1929 and

1944, while the over-400 class increased. In the East and West North Central regions, the largest percentage increase actually occurred in the 200-399 class. The South Atlantic region showed proportionate increases in classes from 50-99 up and the South Central region from 100-199 up. The relative distribution by flock size in the Western region remained about the same.

While in most regions there was an increase in the rate of lay in all flock sizes between 1929 and 1944, the rates of increase within different flock size classes show considerable variation.

Whereas for the United States as a whole, and for the East North Central, South Atlantic, and Western regions, output per layer in 1944 was highest in flocks of 400 birds and over, it was highest in flocks of under 50 birds in the North Atlantic and West North Central regions, though for the latter the advantage was slight. In the South Central region, the rate was highest in flocks of between 100 and 399 layers.

Such variations from the average pattern probably reflect differences in the importance of the poultry flock in the individual farm plan in different regions and in the type of care they receive. It is apparent that results in terms of eggs per bird in backyard flocks or other small flocks which receive considerable attention on the part of the family members may be at least as good as in commercial flocks. Under most situations, however, output per bird is likely to increase with flock size, and hence it becomes an important factor in helping to explain the increased rate of lay since 1929.

It is obvious, also, that an increase in flock size will not produce better results unless the increase is accompanied by an improvement in management practices. This may explain in part why the rate of lay in flocks of 400 birds or over declined in some regions between 1939 and 1944 when the percentage of flock in that size class increased materially. New producers entering this class may have failed to adopt management practices comparable to those used by producers already having larger flocks.

Computations similar to those presented herein for regions may also be made for individual States by using the same methods. Basic data are available from tables 10, 12, and 14 of the Statistical Supplement to the February 1949 Poultry and Egg Situation. The percentages of chickens on hand on January 1 of the years 1930, 1940, and 1945 (table 10) were assumed to be approximately representative of January 1, 1929, 1939, and 1944, and were in turn applied to the number of potential layers on farms on January 1 (table 14) of those years to calculate numbers of birds in flocks of different sizes. Percentages of chicken eggs produced by flock size (table 12) were adjusted so that their total would equal 100 percent, thus eliminating consideration of production where Bureau of Census data showed no layers on hand at the time of the survey. These adjusted percentages were applied to egg production data (table 14) to calculate total egg production in flocks of different sizes. Dividing total egg production as calculated by numbers of potential layers yielded the numbers of eggs per layer for each flock size class.

Exports and Imports of Eggs and Poultry of Minor Importance in National Picture

Quantities of shell eggs, egg products, chickens and turkeys exported and imported by the United States are usually of minor importance relative to domestic production and supply. A notable exception, however, occurred in the period 1941-48 when substantially larger-than-usual quantities of eggs, particularly egg products, were exported for foreign military and civilian feeding.

In most years between 1917 and 1941, U. S. imports of eggs were somewhat larger than exports, but beginning with 1942, imports became negligible in relation to domestic production and have so continued until the present time. Exports are still substantially higher than in the prewar years, but have been declining steadily since the 1944 peak. In the prewar years, quantities of imports and exports each were less than 2 percent of domestic egg production.

Practically all of the U. S. imports of eggs prior to the war were in the form of egg products (largely dried egg) from China. Exports in the period prior to the war, on the other hand, were largely shell eggs, mainly to nearby regions of Latin America. Currently, the United States is exporting large quantities of egg products for civilian feeding in Europe and substantial quantities of shell eggs to European countries and to our prewar markets in the Western Hemisphere. The negligible imports are almost entirely from Canada.

Exports and imports of chickens and turkeys have each been much less than 1 percent of domestic production in practically all years on record. In 1948, declines in domestic farm chicken and turkey production were accompanied by substantially larger imports. However, despite this increase imports were only slightly over 1 percent as large as domestic production. In 1946, exports almost reached the 2-percent level, primarily because of the sale of accumulated stocks of canned poultry to foreign Governments through UNRRA.

Imports of live poultry, predominantly chickens, are chiefly from Canada. Dressed poultry imports before the war came mostly from the United Kingdom, Lithuania, Hungary, Canada, Poland-Danzig, Argentina, and Japan. Turkeys from Lithuania, Argentina, Canada and Japan were almost as important in terms of dutiable imports in 1937 as chickens. Many of the prewar suppliers are for all practical purposes out of the U. S. market at present. Canada has been our important postwar supplier of chickens, with Canada and Argentina shipping turkeys, and Canada also some ducks and geese.

Exports of live poultry from the United States consist largely of breeding stock. Dressed poultry exports before the war went chiefly to Latin America and the West Indies, Canada, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom. In recent years, some exports have also gone to other countries of Western Europe.

Not specifically listed in table 7, and of little importance nationally are the imports of baby chicks, entirely from Canada, and the imports of game birds for consumption from many different areas, depending on the species. United States Tariff rates on shell eggs and egg products and about all poultry items except turkeys are lower at present than before the war.

Year-Around Commercial Broiler Production Has Affected Composition of Cold-Storage Stocks

The tremendous growth of year-around commercial broiler production since the late 1920's has not only resulted in an increasingly larger share of the Nation's total chicken supplies coming from this source, but it has also had a marked effect on the relative composition of cold-storage holdings of chickens. Total average quantities of hens and chickens held in storage have tended to increase since 1926. However, holdings in relation to production have remained relatively constant in about the 4-6 percent range (November-December 1948 Poultry and Egg Situation).

It is significant to note that hens now constitute a much larger share of total cold-storage holdings of hens and chickens than in the late 1920's. Relative holdings of roasters have tended to decline, and fryers to increase slightly during most months of the year. Holdings of broilers, however, now make up a much smaller share of total holdings of hens and chickens.

The year-around nature of commercial broiler production has reduced the need for storing smaller young chickens. To some extent, it has also shifted consumption from heavier young chickens to fryers. The opportunity for expanded specialized production of young chickens has arisen in part from the increasing rate of lay in farm flocks, which has made it possible to produce the Nation's egg supply with relatively fewer layers. This in turn has meant that it is necessary to raise relatively fewer farm chickens for flock replacement purposes. Hence, relatively fewer farm chickens and more commercial broilers are marketed than formerly.

In absolute volume also, the quantity of broilers in cold storage has declined since the late 1920's. Fryers have increased; roasters have not changed greatly on the average; but holdings of hens have increased substantially.

Translating to a per capita basis, consumers today get one-fourth to one-third by weight of their chicken supplies from commercially produced broilers. Of the remainder, representing farm chickens, hens on the average probably account for a slightly larger fraction than in early years. While average weights of both young and mature farm chickens have been increasing, the increased proportion of pullet chicks being raised means relatively fewer young chickens being marketed. Mature chickens probably account for from one-half to three-fifths by weight of total farm chickens marketed.

Table 2.- Potential layers on farms January 1, annual farm egg production, and percentage distribution by flock size, by regions, 1929, 1939, and 1944.

Region and year	Total number of potential layers on farms Jan. 1	Percentage of potential layers on farms Jan. 1 in flocks of:					Total egg production	Percentage of production on farms in flocks of:				
		Under 50	50-99	100-199	200-399	Over 400		Under 50	50-99	100-199	200-399	Over 400
	Million	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Million	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
N. Atl.												
1929	41.1	12.8	17.3	20.6	19.2	30.1	4,687	12.8	16.0	19.1	19.1	33.0
1939	16.2	9.7	10.5	14.8	18.5	46.5	6,025	8.3	8.9	13.5	18.1	51.2
1944	66.3	6.4	6.7	10.8	15.4	60.7	9,826	7.1	6.1	10.1	13.0	61.7
E.N.Cent.												
1929	83.2	10.2	25.0	38.7	19.5	6.6	8,058	10.6	24.7	36.9	19.8	8.0
1939	78.1	15.0	35.1	37.5	18.1	6.3	8,514	11.5	23.3	37.7	19.4	8.1
1944	98.7	8.0	16.7	36.6	26.9	11.8	11,722	7.0	15.7	36.3	27.3	13.7
W.N.Cent.												
1929	119.1	5.0	15.9	40.1	32.3	6.7	10,509	5.5	16.5	39.3	31.4	7.3
1939	103.1	7.7	19.6	41.4	26.8	4.5	10,118	7.1	18.7	41.4	27.4	5.4
1944	152.5	3.5	10.3	33.9	40.5	11.8	17,009	3.6	10.0	33.8	41.0	11.6
S. Atl.												
1929	38.5	44.7	21.6	14.4	8.4	10.9	3,256	40.9	21.1	14.9	9.6	13.5
1939	36.6	45.9	21.1	13.6	8.7	10.7	5,326	40.0	19.1	14.3	11.0	15.6
1944	49.8	36.4	23.3	15.6	10.3	14.4	4,685	33.1	21.3	15.6	11.5	18.5
S. Cent.												
1929	80.6	40.0	27.8	19.7	8.6	3.9	6,556	39.4	27.1	19.6	9.1	4.8
1939	78.5	42.1	28.0	19.4	7.9	2.6	6,746	39.5	27.4	20.4	9.0	3.7
1944	109.8	28.5	27.1	24.2	13.9	6.3	10,201	26.8	26.4	25.7	14.8	6.3
Western												
1929	41.2	13.0	12.8	12.2	11.6	50.4	4,855	12.0	11.0	10.9	11.9	54.2
1939	55.6	16.0	13.1	12.2	11.6	47.1	4,114	13.2	10.2	10.0	11.6	55.0
1944	45.9	13.7	12.0	12.9	11.6	49.8	5,887	12.6	10.0	11.3	10.4	55.7
U. S.												
1929	403.8	17.8	20.4	28.9	19.6	13.3	37,921	17.2	19.6	27.2	19.3	16.7
1939	376.1	20.6	20.9	27.4	16.9	14.2	38,845	17.6	18.7	26.5	17.7	19.5
1944	523.6	13.9	15.8	25.8	25.8	20.7	58,530	12.1	14.3	25.4	24.2	24.0

Computed from data of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.- Number of eggs produced annually per potential layer Jan. 1, by regions, 1929, 1939, and 1944.

Region and Year	Number of eggs per potential layer Jan. 1 in flocks of					Regional average
	Under 50	50-99	100-199	200-399	Over 400	
N.A.						
1929	114.0	105.5	105.7	113.4	125.0	114.0
1939	111.5	110.4	118.8	127.5	143.5	130.3
1944	149.5	122.9	126.2	131.4	137.1	134.9
E.N.C.						
1929	100.6	95.6	92.3	98.3	117.4	96.8
1939	96.4	101.1	109.5	116.8	140.2	108.9
1944	103.8	111.6	117.8	120.5	137.9	118.7
W.N.C.						
1929	97.1	91.6	86.5	85.8	96.1	88.2
1939	90.5	93.6	98.2	100.3	117.7	98.2
1944	114.7	108.3	111.2	112.9	109.6	111.5
S.A.						
1929	77.3	82.6	87.5	96.8	104.8	84.6
1939	79.1	82.2	95.6	114.9	132.5	90.8
1944	85.6	86.0	94.2	105.2	121.0	94.2
S.C.						
1929	80.1	79.3	80.9	86.1	100.2	81.3
1939	80.6	84.1	90.4	97.9	122.5	85.9
1944	87.3	90.5	98.7	98.9	92.9	92.9
West						
1929	108.7	101.2	105.1	120.8	126.6	117.7
1939	101.1	95.5	100.4	122.5	143.2	122.6
1944	118.1	107.0	112.4	115.0	143.5	128.3
U.S.						
1929	90.7	90.2	88.4	92.5	117.9	93.9
1939	88.2	92.4	99.9	108.2	141.8	103.3
1944	97.3	101.2	110.1	113.7	129.6	111.8

Computed from data of the Bureau of the Census, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 4.- Exports and imports of shell eggs and egg products, United States, calendar years, 1910-48

Year	Exports			Imports			Total exports as a percentage of total production	Total imports as a percentage of total production
	Shell eggs	Egg products 1/	Total shell egg equivalent	Shell eggs	Egg products	Total shell egg equivalent		
	1,000 doz.	1,000 lb.	1,000 doz.	1,000 doz.	1,000 lb.	1,000 doz.	Percent	Percent
1910	5,683	2/	3/ 5,683	1,029	540	3,300	0.2	0.1
1911	13,276	2/	3/ 13,276	1,031	941	5,141	0.5	0.2
1912	18,962	2/	3/ 18,962	1,468	1,470	7,965	0.7	0.3
1913	17,669	2/	3/ 17,669	2,389	2,768	11,263	0.7	0.4
1914	21,019	2/	3/ 21,019	5,668	6,192	19,010	0.8	0.7
1915	22,373	2/	3/ 22,323	1,885	7,675	16,819	0.8	0.6
1916	28,266	2/	3/ 28,266	756	11,981	26,482	1.1	1.0
1917	19,886	2/	3/ 19,886	1,175	15,715	40,268	0.8	1.6
1918	20,938	2/	3/ 20,938	1,245	12,333	28,775	0.8	1.1
1919	38,789	2/	3/ 38,789	1,247	19,119	48,845	1.4	1.7
1920	26,842	2/	3/ 26,842	1,709	26,849	50,084	1.0	1.8
1921	33,291	2/	3/ 33,291	3,063	29,268	52,397	1.2	1.9
1922	34,620	718	35,194	1,019	27,768	53,803	1.2	1.8
1923	30,659	328	30,921	394	12,585	30,995	1.0	1.0
1924	28,117	505	28,622	347	20,184	41,193	0.9	1.3
1925	24,999	301	25,300	609	33,987	61,412	0.8	1.9
1926	26,634	522	27,156	298	25,738	47,268	0.8	1.4
1927	28,707	661	29,368	250	16,341	36,132	0.8	1.0
1928	20,192	508	20,700	286	23,474	41,842	0.6	1.2
1929	12,075	326	12,336	308	26,030	54,688	0.4	1.6
1930	18,679	196	18,738	317	18,156	40,729	0.5	1.1
1931	7,684	255	7,888	309	7,861	23,769	0.2	0.7
1932	2,319	44	2,354	244	3,085	12,032	4/	0.4
1933	1,866	49	1,905	251	3,664	9,609	4/	0.3
1934	1,928	79	1,991	197	3,178	7,483	4/	0.2
1935	1,812	99	1,891	432	7,631	22,497	4/	0.7
1936	2,098	86	2,166	346	8,598	26,664	4/	0.8
1937	2,376	217	2,550	520	10,380	31,679	4/	0.9
1938	2,092	2/	3/ 2,092	232	1,749	6,408	4/	0.2
1939	2,697	2/	3/ 2,697	329	1,271	4,958	4/	0.1
1940	4,571	189	4,722	227	2,841	6,714	0.1	0.2
1941	31,016	75,442	148,853	9,128	2,533	15,064	3.9	0.4
1942	5,198	159,810	461,477	1,373	942	3,430	10.4	0.1
1943	1,227	234,017	697,092	586	123	912	13.9	4/
1944	4,095	245,229	730,790	175	63	509	13.6	4/
1945	6,474	142,748	429,642	1,439	309	2,499	8.4	4/
1946	53,802	118,022	364,294	679	9	721	7.2	4/
1947	38,137	62,829	220,042	686	72	1,076	4.3	4/
1948	24,951	40,665	132,623	1,607	316	2,420	2.6	4/

1/ Egg products in pounds, 1922-40 converted to shell egg dozen equivalents by assuming frozen egg multiplier of .80.

2/ Not available.

3/ Based on shell eggs only.

4/ Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Table 5.- Exports of poultry, United States, calendar years, 1922-48

Year	Live as live weight	Dead as dressed weight	Canned poultry as canned weight	Total as dressed weight equivalent	Total as a percentage of total chicken and turkey production
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Percent
1922	455	5,786		6,187	0.3
1923	543	5,722		6,200	0.3
1924	806	3,996		4,706	0.2
1925	712	5,102		5,728	0.3
1926	565	3,406		3,903	0.2
1927	647	4,629		5,199	0.2
1928	566	3,090		3,588	0.1
1929	449	2,473		2,867	0.1
1930	389	2,994		3,336	0.1
1931	165	2,757		2,902	0.1
1932	50	1,258		1,303	1/
1933	50	2,429		2,473	1/
1934	49	2,300		2,342	1/
1935	61	1,718		1,772	1/
1936	65	1,416		1,474	1/
1937	69	1,631		1,691	1/
1938	79	1,760		1,829	1/
1939	164	2,583		2,728	1/
1940	108	1,680		1,775	1/
1941	139	3,066		3,188	0.1
1942	92	1,424		1,505	1/
1943	41	493	555	2,748	1/
1944	77	877	407	2,574	1/
1945	152	1,029	1,112	5,608	0.1
1946	571	9,351	15,951	73,656	1.7
1947	909	15,713	373	16,886	0.4
1948	1,240	6,799	400	9,491	0.3

1/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 6.- Eggs and poultry: Shipments to Territories, calendar years, 1941-48

Year	Eggs			Poultry			
	Shell eggs	Egg products	Total shell egg equivalent	Live as live weight	Dead as dressed weight	Canned as canned weight	Total as dressed weight equivalent
	1,000 doz.	1,000 lb.	1,000 doz.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1941	7,498	459	7,865	57	5,579	---	5,629
1942	3,357	562	5,437	---	5,345	---	5,345
1943	2,437	764	3,167	2	3,294	324	4,593
1944	8,553	1,459	10,013	29	5,739	261	6,784
1945	7,726	1,720	9,629	106	5,771	239	6,819
1946	8,195	1,584	9,810	299	5,560	240	6,780
1947	6,708	2,226	9,276	247	4,638	67	5,125
1948	3,760	693	4,507	142	1,813	28	2,050

Table 7.- Poultry: Imports for consumption in live and dressed form, United States, calendar years, 1910-48

Year	Poultry, excluding turkeys and baby chicks				Turkeys				Total imports of chicken and turkey as a percentage of chicken and turkey production
	Live, as live weight	Dead as dressed weight 1/	Total as dressed weight	Total as a percentage of total chicken meat produced	Live as live weight	Dead as dressed weight	Total as dressed weight	Total as a percentage of total chicken meat	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	Percent
1910	590	116	635	2/					
1911	412	255	618	2/					
1912	381	354	689	2/					
1913	842	446	1,187	2/					
1914	2,682	1,791	4,151	0.2					
1915	2,488	820	3,009	0.2					
1916	1,134	625	1,623	2/					
1917	1,691	610	2,098	0.1					
1918	677	392	987	2/					
1919	1,326	412	1,580	2/					
1920	1,593	2,867	4,269	0.2					
1921	1,780	4,027	5,593	0.3					
1922	1,086	3,420	4,376	0.2					
1923	1,250	2,155	3,255	0.1					
1924	1,781	2,137	3,704	0.2					
1925	2,073	3,163	4,987	0.2					
1926	2,108	6,408	8,262	0.4					
1927	1,630	4,144	5,578	0.2					
1928	1,505	6,018	7,342	0.3					
1929	1,503	5,924	7,247	0.3					
1930	143	1,476	1,602	2/	67	1,167	1,228	0.6	0.1
1931	74	877	942	2/	135	5,184	5,307	2.4	0.2
1932	30	586	612	2/	46	492	534	0.2	2/
1933	22	411	430	2/	1	154	155	2/	2/
1934	24	499	511	2/	4	294	298	0.1	2/
1935	42	467	504	2/	6	250	256	2/	2/
1936	1,205	687	1,748	2/	30	544	572	0.1	2/
1937	4,783	1,204	5,412	0.2	59	269	323	2/	0.2
1938	1,273	747	1,867	2/	148	280	415	0.1	2/
1939	709	859	1,484	2/	118	70	177	2/	2/
1940	1,400	635	1,867	2/	39	75	110	2/	2/
1941	1,731	287	1,811	2/	147	408	542	0.1	2/
1942	3,364	183	3,143	0.1	429	881	1,271	0.3	0.1
1943	212	2,273	2,460	2/	7	2,854	2,861	0.6	0.1
1944	2,533	19,884	22,112	0.6	14	4,492	4,505	0.8	0.6
1945	93	21,676	21,758	0.5	2	3,522	3,524	0.5	0.5
1946	183	300	460	2/	3/	4	4	2/	2/
1947	12,355	1,449	12,322	0.4	1,677	49	1,575	0.3	0.3
1948	27,286	11,408	35,420	1.1	4,938	2,574	7,068	1.4	1.1

1/ Includes other birds. 2/ Less than one-tenth of one percent. 3/ Less than 500 pounds.

Table 8.- Changes in United States rates of duty on egg and poultry products since 1922

Item	Unit	Tariff rate in				Tariff Par.
		Act of 1922	Act of 1930	1945	1948	
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Number
Eggs of poultry in the shell:						
Eggs of chickens	Doz.	8	10	1/5	2/3½	713
Other	Doz.	8	10	10	3/5	713
Dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen, whether or not sugar or other material is added	Lb.	18	18	4/27	3/17	713
Whole eggs, egg yolks, and egg albumen, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved, and n.s.p.f., whether or not sugar or other material is added	Lb.	5/6	11	11	3/7	713
Birds, live:						
Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and guineas	Lb.	3	8	6/4	2/2	711
Baby chicks	Each	7/	4	4	2/2	711
Birds, dead, dressed or undressed, fresh, chilled or frozen:						
Chickens and guineas	Lb.	6	10	6/6	2/3	712
Ducks and geese	Lb.	6	10	1/6	2/3	712
Turkeys	Lb.	6	10	10	10	712
Other	Lb.	8	10	8/5	2/2½	712
Birds, dead, prepared or preserved in any manner:						
Turkeys		9/35	10	10	10	712
Other		9/35	10	10	3/5	712
Birds, live, n.s.p.f.						
Game birds 11/:						
Bobwhite quail, valued at $5 or less	Each	50	50	10/25	25	711
Other:						
Valued at $2.50 or less	Each	50	50	50	2/25	711
Valued at more than $2.50 but not more than $5	Each	50	50	50	2/12/10%	711
Valued at more than $5 each	Ad.val.	12/20%	12/20%	12/20%	2/12/10%	711

1/ Trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1939.
2/ Geneva, 1948.
3/ Geneva, 1948; rate not made effective on January 1, 1948, pursuant to article 27 of the Geneva agreement, but became effective on May 22, 1948.
4/ Rate established by Presidential proclamation, effective July 1931, under section 336, Tariff Act of 1930.
5/ Increased to 7½ cents per pound by Presidential proclamation, effective March 1929, under section 315, Tariff Act of 1922.
6/ Trade agreements with Canada, effective January 1936 and January 1939.
7/ Not separately provided for; dutiable as poultry at 3 cents per pound.
8/ Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939.
9/ Act of 1922 rate was 35 percent ad valorem; other rates cents per pound.
10/ Trade agreement with Mexico, effective January 1943.
11/ Game birds for stocking are duty-free.
12/ Rates in terms of percent ad valorem.

Table 9.- Fowl as a percentage of total cold storage holdings of fowl and chickens, United States, by months, 1926 - 49

Year	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1926	20.8	22.2	21.6	19.3	16.4	18.3	23.4	31.0	29.2	21.5	17.0	19.4
1927	21.5	21.5	21.4	20.6	18.8	20.5	26.3	28.2	26.8	22.3	20.1	22.7
1928	25.5	24.5	25.4	26.2	24.6	28.2	32.8	36.8	30.2	19.6	14.6	17.0
1929	18.3	16.0	14.5	12.7	11.3	12.7	27.6	27.5	25.0	23.0	21.1	19.9
1930	19.8	19.1	20.5	19.7	20.4	22.3	28.4	28.7	26.2	21.9	20.1	21.9
1931	24.9	25.8	29.1	29.3	27.3	29.0	33.5	38.3	32.2	22.7	18.5	15.6
1932	18.1	16.5	14.8	14.5	15.4	20.4	27.6	30.4	25.6	18.5	18.3	16.9
1933	17.2	16.4	16.1	15.3	17.1	22.1	38.6	47.8	43.9	34.5	28.5	23.6
1934	21.7	20.4	18.5	15.7	11.4	18.9	33.4	43.1	39.4	31.1	25.6	25.4
1935	26.7	24.2	22.8	19.0	17.7	21.1	31.4	35.5	34.2	26.0	21.1	21.4
1936	22.8	23.3	22.5	19.6	18.6	24.5	35.3	36.4	34.6	30.9	28.5	27.2
1937	27.4	26.0	26.9	25.4	27.2	32.7	43.5	46.9	44.4	37.7	32.7	32.3
1938	34.0	34.5	36.2	34.4	34.1	34.9	40.3	39.2	34.6	31.0	28.0	27.1
1939	28.2	27.2	27.8	27.1	28.1	34.7	43.3	44.8	43.1	36.3	34.3	33.2
1940	33.6	35.0	36.2	38.8	41.3	49.6	59.1	61.0	62.0	50.5	43.9	39.9
1941	40.6	39.3	38.0	37.5	38.7	39.8	40.1	42.4	43.0	38.0	36.2	35.1
1942	36.3	35.5	36.3	36.6	39.9	49.3	62.6	60.5	51.6	42.3	40.9	40.9
1943	40.3	39.4	37.0	37.9	43.6	38.0	44.8	52.2	46.2	41.4	41.5	45.5
1944	47.2	47.5	46.7	47.4	49.0	52.9	62.1	60.8	56.8	55.3	56.9	59.2
1945	61.5	58.5	54.9	53.5	44.2	38.4	34.8	24.6	26.5	35.2	44.0	45.1
1946	45.4	44.6	45.6	44.8	46.0	53.8	59.7	61.0	57.3	56.0	55.9	56.6
1947	57.0	54.8	51.6	48.9	49.4	48.8	49.6	56.2	61.9	60.7	62.1	63.6
1948	63.2	65.0	64.8	61.5	59.8	57.1	58.3	59.0	53.4	55.5	59.4	61.4
1949	59.7	57.7										

Table 10.- Roasters as a percentage of total cold storage holdings of fowl and chickens, United States, by months, 1926 - 49

Year	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1926	49.8	50.4	51.1	52.6	55.0	55.1	47.7	34.1	23.1	22.3	33.3	41.2
1927	45.3	46.6	46.2	45.4	45.9	44.4	40.1	33.8	24.8	21.5	29.1	38.8
1928	43.3	45.6	45.7	45.9	46.8	43.5	35.6	24.0	18.4	19.8	32.0	39.1
1929	45.1	48.2	49.7	51.7	53.7	54.5	43.0	30.3	19.4	19.1	29.1	36.0
1930	41.9	44.7	43.8	42.7	43.2	41.2	33.9	27.7	22.2	21.1	30.5	37.5
1931	42.1	42.8	41.6	40.7	39.5	37.9	29.2	18.1	14.7	20.6	30.1	43.1
1932	48.2	49.2	49.4	48.3	48.0	45.2	38.9	32.0	24.2	26.1	36.7	45.7
1933	49.5	50.9	50.7	49.3	45.6	42.8	33.0	24.3	17.1	18.1	26.4	36.8
1934	45.0	47.6	50.0	53.5	60.4	58.0	43.6	27.8	20.0	19.5	24.6	31.5
1935	34.7	36.5	37.7	39.1	40.8	38.4	30.6	21.6	16.5	23.1	32.8	40.0
1936	43.0	44.8	45.3	47.0	46.8	44.1	32.3	17.6	10.2	11.8	19.5	28.1
1937	32.8	33.9	33.5	33.9	33.7	31.7	25.3	20.2	17.4	19.4	29.9	35.0
1938	37.1	36.4	35.1	35.6	36.0	34.1	28.9	23.6	19.9	24.1	33.0	37.8
1939	40.2	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.0	33.0	24.7	20.6	17.1	22.0	28.3	35.9
1940	37.5	38.2	38.0	35.7	33.2	26.0	16.8	12.1	10.5	15.9	25.1	32.4
1941	34.4	35.4	37.8	39.2	38.8	37.4	35.1	27.1	21.2	23.8	30.4	35.3
1942	37.3	37.4	36.6	36.3	35.7	29.2	17.6	14.2	17.4	28.5	33.7	36.5
1943	37.9	38.1	39.0	36.9	31.6	32.9	24.4	18.4	21.5	25.7	29.5	29.1
1944	28.9	28.4	28.8	29.7	29.2	26.5	19.8	19.8	21.4	23.7	25.2	24.0
1945	22.7	25.3	26.8	28.8	41.7	44.2	42.8	47.4	45.9	40.6	33.5	33.3
1946	31.9	32.7	31.9	34.0	33.9	27.0	22.9	20.2	19.8	20.7	22.1	23.4
1947	23.6	25.2	26.8	28.8	28.3	29.5	25.2	22.1	18.0	19.5	19.3	19.5
1948	18.3	18.9	17.7	19.1	19.9	20.9	19.7	16.7	15.3	17.0	18.8	18.6
1949	18.1	16.6										

Table 11.- Fryers as a percentage of total cold storage holdings of fowl and chickens United States, by months, 1926-49

Year	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1926	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.7	9.4	8.6	6.9	6.0	7.7	9.7	10.3
1927	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.8	11.2	11.5	9.2	8.6	8.4	8.5	10.5	11.6
1928	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.4	10.6	9.5	7.6	6.8	9.2	11.9	12.2
1929	13.5	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.2	11.9	9.8	7.2	5.8	7.6	10.4	12.1
1930	12.5	12.6	12.9	14.6	12.8	12.6	11.0	10.1	9.0	10.8	13.1	13.8
1931	13.4	13.1	12.1	12.4	13.4	12.9	11.5	9.4	9.5	12.2	13.8	13.9
1932	12.6	12.7	13.5	13.9	14.3	13.4	11.7	9.3	10.5	18.4	20.6	19.5
1933	18.5	18.4	18.8	20.0	20.9	18.2	10.9	6.3	6.9	9.8	13.0	15.5
1934	15.5	15.1	15.3	15.1	13.0	10.4	8.0	6.6	6.6	10.7	15.8	16.5
1935	16.6	17.1	16.9	18.1	17.6	16.3	12.4	10.6	10.0	14.7	19.6	19.5
1936	18.3	18.6	19.5	20.8	21.4	16.7	11.1	8.8	10.4	14.5	17.7	17.6
1937	16.8	16.9	16.5	16.6	15.6	12.9	9.8	8.3	8.4	13.5	16.9	16.6
1938	15.2	15.3	15.0	15.9	15.9	14.5	10.5	8.8	10.0	13.4	15.7	18.3
1939	17.9	17.9	17.6	17.9	17.0	14.2	10.7	8.6	8.8	12.2	15.7	16.0
1940	15.4	12.2	11.9	10.8	10.4	9.1	6.5	6.0	7.9	14.3	16.0	15.0
1941	14.0	14.4	14.2	13.7	12.9	11.4	10.5	10.6	12.6	16.4	17.1	16.4
1942	14.9	15.2	14.6	14.3	11.5	8.9	7.4	9.5	13.2	16.0	15.3	14.0
1943	13.8	13.1	13.3	14.3	13.4	15.8	16.3	15.5	15.5	16.4	16.1	15.2
1944	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.4	12.8	12.3	10.9	10.7	11.7	12.5	11.1	10.9
1945	10.6	11.4	13.9	14.4	10.2	13.4	17.5	23.7	21.8	17.8	15.8	14.9
1946	15.6	15.6	15.6	14.4	13.0	11.2	9.8	10.4	14.1	14.6	14.0	12.7
1947	12.6	13.1	14.1	14.7	14.3	13.5	14.7	13.3	12.9	12.8	12.2	11.4
1948	12.8	11.2	12.7	13.6	13.9	15.2	14.6	16.2	20.5	18.0	13.7	12.9
1949	13.9	16.2										

Table 12.- Broilers as a percentage of total cold storage holdings of fowl and chickens United States, by months, 1926-49

Year	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1926	20.1	18.3	17.9	18.4	17.9	17.2	20.3	28.0	41.7	48.5	40.0	29.1
1927	22.9	21.8	22.2	23.2	24.1	23.6	24.4	29.4	40.0	47.7	40.3	26.9
1928	20.0	18.3	17.3	16.6	17.2	17.7	22.1	31.6	44.6	51.4	41.5	31.7
1929	23.1	22.4	22.2	22.1	21.8	20.9	19.6	35.0	49.8	50.3	39.4	32.0
1930	25.8	23.6	22.8	23.0	23.6	23.9	26.7	33.5	42.6	46.2	36.3	26.8
1931	19.6	18.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	20.2	25.8	34.2	43.6	44.5	37.6	27.4
1932	21.1	21.6	22.3	23.3	22.3	21.0	21.8	28.3	39.7	37.0	24.4	17.9
1933	14.8	14.3	14.4	15.4	16.4	16.9	17.5	21.6	32.1	37.6	32.1	24.1
1934	17.8	16.9	16.2	15.7	15.2	12.7	15.0	22.5	34.0	38.7	34.0	26.6
1935	22.0	22.2	22.6	23.8	23.9	24.2	25.6	32.3	39.3	36.2	26.5	19.1
1936	15.9	13.3	12.7	12.6	13.2	14.7	21.3	37.2	44.8	42.8	34.3	27.1
1937	23.0	23.2	23.1	24.1	23.5	22.7	21.4	24.6	29.8	29.4	20.5	16.1
1938	13.7	13.8	13.7	14.1	14.0	16.5	20.3	28.4	35.5	31.5	23.3	16.8
1939	13.7	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.9	18.1	21.3	26.0	31.0	29.5	21.7	14.9
1940	13.5	14.6	13.9	14.7	15.1	15.3	17.6	20.9	19.6	19.3	15.0	12.7
1941	11.0	10.9	10.0	9.6	9.6	11.4	14.3	19.9	23.2	21.8	16.3	13.2
1942	11.5	11.9	12.5	12.8	12.9	12.6	12.4	15.8	17.8	13.2	10.1	8.6
1943	8.0	9.4	10.7	10.9	11.4	13.3	14.5	13.9	16.8	16.5	12.9	10.2
1944	9.7	10.0	10.6	9.5	9.0	8.3	7.2	8.7	10.1	8.5	6.8	5.9
1945	5.2	4.8	4.4	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.9	4.3	5.8	6.4	6.7	6.7
1946	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.1	8.0	7.6	8.4	8.8	8.7	8.0	7.3
1947	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.2	10.5	8.4	7.2	7.0	6.4	5.5
1948	5.7	4.9	4.8	5.8	6.4	6.8	7.4	8.1	10.8	9.5	8.1	7.1
1949	8.3	9.5										

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Penalty for priva
payment of pc

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BAE-PES-134-4/49- 4100
Permit No. 1001

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
LIBRARY
DOCUMENTS DEPT
9-13-48
FMS-X GAINESVILLE, FLA

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
3 1262 08903 9878